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CARIOSTATIC FORMULATION

Koichi Nishida, et al.

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CARIOSTATIC FORMULATION

[Koushokusai]

Inventors: Koichi Nishida, et al.

Applicants: Maruzen Chemical Co., Ltd.

[There are no amendments to this patent.]

Claims

- 1. A type of cariostatic formulation characterized by the fact that it contains grabridin as its effective ingredient.
- 2. A type of cariostatic formulation characterized by the fact that it contains grabrene as its effective ingredient.
- 3. A type of cariostatic formulation characterized by the fact that it is made of an extract of licorice root that contains grabridin and grabrene.

Detailed explanation of the invention

Industrial application field

This invention pertains to a type of cariostatic formulation.

Prior art

Although there are many theories on the causes of caries, the following theory is widely accepted today. First of all, due to glucosyl transferase, a type of extracellular enzyme of streptococcus mutans, polysaccharides are generated from sucrose contained in the food. With said polysaccharides as a carbon source, microbes are reproduced in the bacterial plaque. As a result, lactic acid and other organic acids are formed. Due to said organic acids, the pH on the tooth surface becomes 5.4 or lower. As a result, the enamel surface of the teeth is decalcified, and caries begin to develop.

Consequently, the most effective means for preventing generation of caries is to suppress regeneration of streptococcus mutans in the oral cavity. In the prior art, in order to suppress regeneration of streptococcus mutans in oral cavity, studies have been made on use of chlorhexidine and other bactericides and antibiotics. However, chlorhexidine and other bactericide have a high toxicity, and an unpleasant bitter taste. Also, they color teeth and oral mucosa. This is undesirable. Also, prevention of caries should be a routine task, yet it is well known that it is undesirable for antibiotics and bactericide to be used for a long time. Consequently, researches has been performed to select from natural substances having antibacterial effects and with greater safety than antibiotics and synthetic bactericides to be use in preventing caries caused by streptococcus mutans. However, no satisfactory types have been discovered.

For example, although it has been reported that the methanol extract of licorice root, which has been found to have antibacterial effect in the recent years, is effective on streptococcus mutans (Japanese Kokai Patent Application No. Sho 59[1984]-1347720; Seiyakugaku Zasshi, Vol. 39, p. 146, 1985; ibid., Vol. 40, p. 4051, 1986), its antibacterial activity is nevertheless low, and it contains many impurities. Consequently, when it is added in an effective amount, problems arise with respect to color, taste and odor. Consequently, it has not yet been used in practice.

In the aforementioned research on the antibacterial activity of licorice root in the prior art, the type of licorice root produced in China

was used as the raw material.

Problems to be solved by the invention

The purpose of this invention is to provide a type of cariostatic formulation that makes use of a natural antibacterial substance which can be used for a long time without problems.

Means to solve the problems

In order to realize the aforementioned purpose, this invention provides a type of cariostatic formulation that has grabridin and/or grabrene having the following molecular structures as its effective ingredient.

Key: 1 Grabridin
2 Grabrene

The effective ingredients of the cariostatic formulation of this invention, that is, grabridin and grabrene, are contained in minute amounts only in a specific species of licorice root, that is,

Glyegerbisa glabra Linot var.

(usually known as licorice root of Soviet Union, Afghanistan, and Turkey). They are not contained in licorice root produced in China.

Grabridin and grabrene can be prepared by using an organic solvent with an intermediate polarity to extract the root portion of licorice or its water extraction residue (such as glycyrrhizin extraction residual solution), followed by refinement of the obtained extract. Examples of solvents with intermediate polarity that can be used in extraction include benzene, ethyl ether, chloroform, methylene chloride, ethyl acetate, n-butyl acetate, isobutyl acetate, n-propyl acetate, etc. Licorice root for extraction treatment in amount of about 5-15-fold to said solvent is placed in said solvent, or heated with reflux. As a result, grabridin and grabrene are extracted. The extract obtained after removal of the solvent by distillation is in a brown solid form. The extract as is has a high antibacterial activity on streptococcus mutans, and can be used well in the cariostatic formulation of this invention. However, for applications in which color and odor are of importance, it can be refined by means of silica gel chromatography or reverse-phase silica gel chromatography to create a pure form of grabridin or grabrene for use.

The cariostatic formulation of this invention may be prepared using any means in any desired form for use, such as liquid formulation, solid formulation, semi-solid formulation, spray formulation, etc. Also, it may be added in toothpaste, mouth wash, chewing gum, troche formulation, tablets, candy, etc. When it is added in a toothpaste, the appropriate amount of grabridin or grabrene is in the range of 1-100 ppm.

Application examples

In the following, the present invention will be explained in detail with reference to application examples. Also, the species of licorice root used in Application Example 1 is

Cireprebias globes Liant vor.

Application Example 1 (Example of extraction of licorice root)

100 g of fine cut pieces of licorice root were heated in 1 L of ethyl acetate with reflux for 2 h, so that the component soluble in ethyl acetate was extracted. For the extraction residue, the same operation was repeated. In total, 1.8 L of extract solution were obtained. Solvent was distilled off from the extract solution, followed by drying under a reduced pressure, forming 2.8 g of extract containing grabridin and grabrene. This is called extract A.

On the other hand, 100 g of fine cut pieces of licorice root were placed in 1 L of methylene chloride at room temperature for 5 h, so that the component soluble in methylene chloride was extracted. For the extraction residue, the same operation was repeated. In total, 1.7 L of extract solution were obtained. Solvent was distilled off from the extract solution, followed by drying under reduced pressure, forming 2.5 g of extract containing grabridin and grabrene. This is called extract B.

Application Example 2 (Example of refinement of grabridin and grabrene)

2.8 g of extract A obtained in Application Example 1 were dissolved in a small amount of chloroform. After the obtained solution was sprinkled on silica gel (WAKOGEL C-300, product of Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.), the silica gel was dried. The treated silica gel was filled in the upper portion of a column that had 500 g of silica gel filled in it beforehand. Then, elution was performed by means of chloroform/methanol mixture solution (30:1), and the fraction containing grabridin and the fraction containing grabrene were collected. Elution of the target substances was checked by means of thin-layer chromatography (developing solvent: chloroform/methanol; carrier: Silica Gel 60F manufactured by Merck Co.; detecting method: heating after spraying with 19% sulfuric acid). For each fraction, the solvent was removed by distillation under reduced pressure. As a result, 0.8 g of grabridin fraction in solid form and 0.16 g of grabrene fraction in solid form were obtained.

The grabridin fraction was dissolved in a small amount of methanol, and the solution was sprinkled on a reverse phase silica gel (30-50 mesh DDSG, product of Mizuto Chemical Technical Research Lab.), followed by drying. The treated silica gel was filled in the upper portion of a column that had 200 g of reverse phase silica gel filled in it beforehand. Then, elution was performed by means of a water/acetonitrile (30:70) mixture solution, and the fraction containing grabridin was collected. The solvent was distilled off under a reduced pressure, and the obtained substance was dissolved in 5 mL of acetone. After sitting still at 5°C overnight, 0.4 g of refined grabridin crystal with a light yellow color was obtained.

Similarly, the grabrene fraction was also refined and recrystallized from hexane. As a result, 0.08 g of refined colorless crystalline grabrene was obtained.

Application Example 3

10 mL of plain heart incubation (BH1) culture medium (product of Eken Kagaku) were loaded in a test tube, followed by autoclave treatment at 120°C for 15 min. After cooling, it was dissolved in ethanol. Then, $100 \text{ }\mu\text{L}$ of a solution of a 2-fold diluted series of the sample [of grabridin or grabrene] after sterilized filtering were added, and the mixture was blended well. Then, $100 \text{ }\mu\text{L}$ of the solution of streptococcus mutans bacteria prepared by pre-culturing overnight in BHI culture medium at 37°C were added, followed by culturing at the same 37°C . Two days later, the state of growth of the bacteria was observed, and the minimum growth inhibiting concentration (MIC) was measured.

For the products prepared in Application Examples 1 and 2, the antibacterial activity against streptococcus mutans was studied in this way. The results are listed in Table 1.

Table 1

<u>Sample</u>	<u>MIC</u>
Extract A	12.5 ppm
Extract B	25.0 ppm
Grabridin	3.13 ppm
Grabrene	3.13 ppm

Application Example 4

Groups of 3-week ICR mice



with 10-12 mice in each group, were used in the following test. The following listed fodder was fed for 30 days. Then, the mandible was stained with fuchsine solution, and generation and progress of caries were judged.

Group I: Conventional fodder (KK, CRF-1, Nippon Charles River Co., Ltd.)

Group II: Base fodder for inducing caries (concentration of sucrose: 0%)

Group III: Caries-inducing fodder (concentration of sucrose: 30%)

Group IV: Caries-inducing fodder (concentration of sucrose: 30%) + 25 ppm of extract A

(Notes) Caries-inducing fodder: DIET S2000 manufactured by Funa[illegible] Farm.

The test results are listed in Table 2. The standards for judging the caries state are as follows.

A: Caries of enamel

B: Caries of dentin

C: Wide-range caries of dentin in company with visible breakage in seams of biting [illegible]

D: No caries

Table 2

	Number of mice used in test	Number of sites detected	A	В	С	D
I	11	22	8	0	0	14
II	10	20	4	0	0	16
III	12	24	9	10	0	5
IV	10	20	3	0	0	17

As can be seen from the results listed in Table 2, generation and development of caries due to addition of sucrose are significantly suppressed by means of extract A.

Application Example 5

Toothpaste was manufactured using a conventional method from the following listed recipe.

Glycerin: 10 parts

Sorbitol: 30

Calcium secondary phosphate: 30

Carrageenan: 1

Sodium lauryl sulfate: 1.2

Saccharin: 0.2

Spice: 0.8

Extract A: 0.0025

Application Example 6

Chewing gum was manufactured using a conventional method from the following listed recipe:

Polyvinyl acetate resin: 20.0 parts

Polyisobutylene: 3.0

Sorbitol: 64.0 Mannitol: 9.0

Spice: 1.0

Grabridin: 0.0006

Application Example 7

Candy was manufactured using a conventional method from the following listed recipe:

Reduced malt sugar millet jelly (solid component: 75%): 100 parts

Citric acid: 1.0

Spice: 0.1

Grabrene: 0.0006

Water: 20

Effect of the invention

As explained in the above, grabridin and grabrene display antibacterial activity on streptococcus mutans. Even a small amount can display significant effect is preventing caries. They are light yellow (grabridin) or colorless (grabrene) and have little taste or odor, and they are chemically stable and have no side effects. Consequently, they can be added in various types of makeup, non-prescription drugs, foods, etc. to prevent caries.

S.T.I.C. Translations Branch

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60発明の名称 抗う蝕剤

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弁理士 板井

1. 発明の名称 抗う触剤

四代 理

- 2. 特許請求の範囲
- (1) グラブリジンを有効成分として含有することを特 徴とする抗う蝕剤。
- (t) グラブレンを有効成分として含有することを特徴 とする抗う触剤。
- (1) グラブリジンおよびグラブレンを含有する甘草柚 出物からなる抗う鮭剤。
- 3. 発明の詳細な説明
- (産業上の利用分野)

本発明は、抗う触剤に関するものである。

(従来の技術)

う鮭の原因については多くの説があるが、今日の定 説では次のように考えられている。まず食物に含まれ ているショ額からストレプトコッカス・ミュータンス の菌体外酵素であるグルコシルトランスフェラーゼに よって粘着性を有する多糖類が生成する。この多糖類 を炭素源として歯垢中で微生物が増殖し、乳酸等の有

機動を産出し、この有機酸により歯面のpHが 5.4 以 下になると歯のエナメル質表面が脱灰され、う蝕が発 生、進行する。

したがって、う蝕の発生を予防する手段としては歯 垢形成の原因菌であるストレプトコッカス・ミュータ ンスの口腔内増殖を抑制するのが最も効果的である。 従来、ストレプトコッカス・ミュータンスの口腔内定 着を抑制するためには、クロールヘキシジンのような 愛菌剤や各種抗生物質の使用が検討されてきた。 しか しながら、クロールヘキシジンなどの設置剤は毒性が 強く、また不快な苦味があり、しかも歯や口腔粘膜を 着色するという欠点もある。また、う触防止には白常 的に使用することが必要であるが、周知のように、抗 生物質や殺菌剤の長期適用は好ましくない。したがっ て、抗生物質や合成殺菌剤よりも安全性の高い天然物 系抗菌性物質の中からストレプトコッカス・ミュータ ンスに有効でう触防止に適したものの探索がなされて いるが、満足できるものはまだ見いだされていなかっ

たとえば、近年抗菌活性が確認された甘草のメタノ

-95-

NISHIDA - MARUZEN

glavridin cardy chaving gum dentifrice

なお、甘草抽出物の抗菌活性に関する上配従来の研究においては、原料の甘草として中国産のもの(Gly-cyrrhiza uraleasis fisher, Glycyrrhiza is[lata)が使われている。

(発明が解決しようとする課題)

したがって本発明の目的は、長期連用に不安のない 天然物系の抗菌性物質を用いた使い易い抗う触剤を提 供することにある。

(課題を解決するための手段)

上記目的を達成することに成功した本発明は、下記の分子構造を有するグラブリジンまたは (および) グラブレンを有効成分とする抗う触剤を提供するものである。

本発明の抗う飲剤は、任意の手段で製剤化して液剤、 固形剤、半固形剤、スプレー剤等の形で使用に供する ことができる。また、歯磨、マウスウォッシュ、チュ ーイングガム、トローチ剤、錠菓、キャンディーなど に配合してもよい。歯磨に配合する場合の適量は、グ

本発明が提供する抗う飲剤の有効成分であるグラブリジンおよびグラブレンは、特定種の甘草、すなわちGlycytrhiza glabra Lianet var (通称ソ連・アフガン・トルコカンゾウ) のみに数量合有されており、中国産甘草には含まれていない。

グラブリジンおよびグラブレンは、それらを含有する甘草の根部またはその水抽出残渣(たとえばグリチルリチン抽出残渣)を中間複性を有する有機溶媒で抽

ラブリジンまたはグラブレンとして 1 ~ 1 0 0 ppn程度である。

(実施例)

以下、実施例を示して本発明を説明する。なお、実施例1で用いた甘草は、いずれもGlycyrrbiza glabra Liant var.である。

突施例1(甘草抽出例)

甘草の根の細切り物100gを14の酢酸エチルとともに2時間湿流下に加熱して、酢酸エチル可溶成分を抽出した。抽出残渣について同様の操作を繰り返し、合計1.84の抽出液を得た。この抽出液の溶媒を留去し、さらに減圧乾燥して、グラブリジンおよびグラブレンを含有する抽出物2.8gを得た。これを抽出物Aとする。

別に、甘草根細切り物100gを18の塩化メチレンに常風で5時間浸液して、塩化メチレン可溶成分を抽出した。抽出残渣について同様の操作を繰り返し、合計1.7 6 の抽出液を得た。この抽出液の溶媒を留去し、さらに破圧乾燥して、グラブリジンおよびグラブレンを含有する抽出物2.5gを得た。これを抽出

Bとする.

このグラブリジン画分を少量のメタノールに溶解し、 溶液を逆相シリカゲル(30~50メッシュODSG、 水戸化学技術研究所製)にまよして乾燥する。この逆 相シリカゲルを、あらかじめ逆相シリカゲル200g を充填したカラムの上に復層充填し、水/アセトニト

表1

<u></u> 肤 料	MIC		
抽出物A	1 2 . S pps		
抽出物B	2 5 . 0 ppm		
グラブリジン	3.13 ppm		
グラブレン	3.13 ppm		

灾施例 4

3 週令の『CRマウス (よ)を各群10~12 匹用い、下記の飼料を30日間与えた後、下顎骨をフクシン療液で染色し、う飲の発生、進行を料定した。

I 群:通常飼料(日本チャールスリパーKK, CRF-I)

11群:う無誘発飼料基礎配合飼料(ショ糖濃度 0%)

四群: う無酵発飼料 (ショ精濃度 3 0 %) V群: う無酵発飼料 (ショ精濃度 3 0 %)

+抽出物A 2 5 ppm

(注) う飲誘発飼料:(株)船構農場製ダイエット 82000 試験結果を変2に示す。なおう飯の判定基準は次の

A:エナメル質のう蝕

B:象牙質のう飲

とおりである。

リル(30:70)で分離溶出し、グラブリジン含有 西分を採取した。 放圧下に溶媒を留去してからこれを アセトン 5 mlに溶解し、 5℃で一夜静置すると、 及黄 色の精製グラブリジン結晶 0.4 g が得られた。

同様にしてグラブレン闘分を 製し、ヘキサンから 再結晶させて無色の 製グラブレン結晶 0.08 gを 得た。

実施例3

試験管に10 miのプレインハートインヒュージョン(BH1) 培地(栄研化学)を加え、120℃で15 分間オートクレーブ処理する。冷後、エタノールに溶解し、無菌濾過した試料の2倍希釈系列の溶液100 miを加え、よく混合した後、あらかじめ37℃のBHI 培地で1夜前培養しておいたストレブトコッカス・ミュータンスの菌液100 miを加え、37℃で静虚培養する。2日後に歯の成音を観察し、最小発育阻止機度(MIC)を測定する。

C: 咬頭の目に見える崩壊を伴った広範な象牙質う触 D: う無を認めず

费 2

	個体数	被検鉛数	A	В	С	D
1	1 1	2 2	8	0	. 0	1 4
Ħ	10	2 0	4	0	0	16
M	1 2	2 4	9	10	0	5
ľV	10	2 0	3	0	0	17

表2の結果から、ショ糖添加によるう鮭の発生と進行を抽出物Aが大幅に抑制することがわかる。

灾施例 5

下記の処方により、常法に従って歯磨を製造した。

グリセリン	10部
ソルピトール	3 0
第二リン酸カルシウム	3 0
カラギーナン	1
ラウリル硫酸ナトリウム	1.2
サッカリン	0.2
香料	0.8
抽出物A	0.0025

特別平3-109314(4)

复体网

下記の処方により、常法に従ってチューインガムを 製造した。

酢酸ビニル樹脂	20.0部
ポリイソブチレン	3.0
ソルビトール	6 4 . 0
マンニトール	9.0
香料	1.0
ガラオリジン	0 0 0 0 6

実施例?

下記の処方により、常法に従ってキャンデーを製造 した。

還元安芽糖水飴(固形分75%) 100部

 クエン酸
 1.0

 香料
 0.1

 グラブレン
 0.0006

ж.

(発明の効果)

上述のように、グラブリジンおよびグラブレンはス ||トレプロッカス・ミュータンスに対する抗菌活性が == 強く、少量で顕著なう触防止作用を示す。そして、夜 黄色(グラブリジン)または無色(グラブレン)で味 や臭いもほとんど無い物質であり、化学的に安定であ り、さらに副作用もないから、多くの化粧品、医薬部 外品、食品等に自由に配合して様々な形でう触防止に 役立たせることができる。

代理人 弁理士 板 井 一 環